NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

SPFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS.

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OVER TISEMENTS renewed every day.

New York, Thursday, May 11, 1854.

Circulation of the New York Herald, for the

Monday, May 1. 53,522
Tuesday, 2. 52,200
Wednesday, 5. 5. 52,200
Wednesday, 6. 5. 51,240
Thursday, 4. 51,480
Friday, 5. 53,320
Saturday, 6. 54,230

To Country Advertisers.

We frequently receive letters from the country, en elosing advertisements, but without any remittance to business is conducted on the cash principle, we cannot enclose with their advertisements the sum of money they wish to spend in advertising, and they will be inserted as often as that will pay for. Our system is such that the matter can thus be managed as satisfactorily as if the advertiser were here in person.

The steamship Canada, Capt. Stone, from Liver pool 29th ult., arrived at Halifax at seven o'clock last evening. She brings one week's later news from Europe. It so happened, unfortunately, but by a power over which we have no control, that the wires ceased to work just at the time we desired them the most. The thunder and lightning of last evening nearly placed a veto upon telegraphic operations. The news from the scat of war is unim-portant. The British fleets were inactive—the one off Odessa and the other off Stockholm. An engagement had taken place at Kalefat, but without decisive results, and the Russians had withdrawn from that point. The commercial news is interesting. The money market was firm, consols closing on the 28th ult. at 871 to 871. Cotton was in a very unsettled state, a decline of 1-16d, on the lower and middling qualities, and an advance of |d. on fair, being reported. Provisions, owing to limited receipts, were firm; but flour had declined 6d. to 1: wheat 3d. and corn 1s. to 2s.

From Washington we have additional information of great importance relative to the position of fairs between this country and Spain. It is stated that the President in his message will recommend the bleckade of Cuba and Porto Rico. Such a move ment would bring matters to a crisis, and lead to an adjustment of all outstanding differences by negotiation, including the purchase of Cuba, or an appeal to arms. It is probable we may receive news by the steamer at Halifax from Madrid which will place a new aspect upon this matter. We have given our views at length on this subject in an edi torial article. There appears now to be good reason to believe that the Nebraska question will be settled this week. The commendable determination of the friends of the measure will, if maintained, lead to a triumphant result.

Nothing of special importance transpired in the Senate yesterday. The subject of the monopoly of the guano trade by the British was referred to the President, after an explanation from Mr. Clayton that the English holders of Peruvian bonds are secured payment by the monopoly. Additional copies of the Patent Office report were ordered. An executive session was held, probably upon the pending difficulties with Spain.

The House was occupied yesterday in the discussion of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Richardson gave notice that he should to-day introduce a resolution to terminate the debate. Vessels for Liverpool were less plenty, with more

corn offering for shipment, and engagements were made at an advance over previous rates; flour continued in moderate supply and firm, as, also, wheat, while corn was plenty and easier. The first boats through from Buffalo were expected to arrive at

Yesterday and last evening the absurdities of the Anniversary week reached their climax. The ultraabolitionists assembled in Dr. Chapin's church-the first time these lunatics have been permitted to desecrate a temple dedicated to the worship of God by their blasphemies, and we hope the last. The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society-a sort of "upper-ten" among the hybrid fraternity—let off their accumulated inanities of the past year at the Tabernacle. The officers of the American Tract Society exhibit an array of figures in their reports truly astounding. Not content with computing their transactions for the last year, they give us the statistics for the past twenty-nine years; and the amount of business is, to say the least, encouraging to paper and printing ink manufacturers. There does not seem to be much progress with the idolatrous Teloogoos, or the Ahmednuggers, or the Kolapurs; and there are 49,935 families in the United States destitute of all religious books but the Bible, and 30.694 are without We do not observe in the reports any account of the salaries paid; and as it is some what noto. rious that there are many very lucrative appointments in the gift of the society the public may regard the omission as not entirely accidental.

The celebration of the Five Points Mission Society passed off with great felat, songs by the boys an jokes by the speakers forming the principal features of the proceedings. The American Home Missionary Association held a meeting in the evening in spite of the heavy rain. In order to give the public a clear idea of the vastness of the society's operations it is stated that the "aggregate ministeria labor performed is equal to 870 years," and the report winds up with a grandiloquent sur vey of the affairs of mankind generally. The Ladies' Home Missionary Society-the Methodist rival of the Presbyterian Pease, in regenerating the Five Points-held a meeting last night. The financial affairs of the Society are in a healthful condition. The Prison Discipline Society also met vesterday, and in the absence of anything important that it has accomplished, the managers content themselves with suggestions on a variety of subjects cor nected with prisons-a matter which, doubtless they are all more or less familiar with, and to which we carnestly invite the attention of their co-laborin other fields. A peculiar feature in the celeb tions this year is worthy of notice. We allude to the harmony-the vocal harmony; and it is a ques tion for philosophers to decide, whether the Italia opera or the negro minstrels have been mainly in strumental in promoting the adoption of this civil zer-the rhyme speaks for itself.

The trial of Major Wyse was continued yesterday the testimony of the witnesses examined being a to the seawort bluess of the Falcon, and sustaining

In the Kings County Court of Over and Term ner yesterday, John O'Sullivan was arraigned charged with the murder of his wife by beating an kicking, on the 4th of October, at New Utrecht Long Island.

The trial of Mrs. Haves for the murder of Doct-Lutener was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The testimony on both side was concluded, with the exception of one witness The counsel will probably sum up to-day.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting last night, settled the salary of the new Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at \$2,500 a year, that of his deputy at \$1,500, three other clerks at \$1,000 each, another at \$900, and a copying clerk at \$800, per annum. The special committee appointed to quire into the state of the county jail reported it to be in a state alike disgraceful to the city and revolting to humanity. The "reformers," as they are called, seem to be as deeply versed in the Scriptures as their predecessors, and, believing "the la-borer worthy of his hire," have recommended that the Board of Health-which is composed of members of the Boards of Common Council-be paid two dollars each for every meeting they shall be called upon to attend.

The only matter of importance before the Board of Aldermen last evening was that of the extension of Albany street through Trinity churchyard. The project was defeated by a vote of fourteen to seven. In the Board of Common Council last evening an attempt was made to adopt a report in favor of removing Catherine Market to the foot of Market street. The report was rejected by a tie vote, and the whole matter was then laid on the table.

The city press are busily engaged in discussing our relations with Spain in connection with Cuba, and speculating on the message which the President is about to send to Congrees in relation to the subject. Every one knows by this time that Mr. Soulé has demanded reparation for the Black Warrior outrage, and that the Spanish government has hitherto refused it-that our minister required of Spain not only satisfaction for that particular offence, but such security against its repetition as the investment of future captains-general with power to settle such matters in person could afford-and further that some intimation of our decided unwillingness to tolerate the interference of any other European power in the island, was duly conveyed to the Cabinet at Madrid. We know that these communications were not met in a conciliatory spirit, and that at the time we were declaring to Spain our firm determination to resent any semblance of British interference in the island, her ambassador was actually dictating, and the Spanish Minister was meekly transcribing under his dictation, a set of decrees for the partial emancipation of the slaves in Cuba. Here our actual information ends. Rumor ascribes to the Presisident the design of sending an angry message to Congress, as well as further instructions to Mr. Soulé, desiring him to persevere in the course of policy he has hitherto pursued. Of the truth of these rumors we have no positive knowledge, and cannot speak with any degree of assurance. For though on the one side the executive of this country could not with any regard to its own character pursue any other line of conduct than that ascribed to the President, on the other the notorious incapacity and weakness of Mr. Pierce and his administration do not encourage us to believe that he has on

this occasion sustained the honor of the United It is very certain that we have not had such an excellent opportunity of settling the long pending difficulties with Cuba for the last fifty years. We have ample ground of complaint against the present owners of the Island. Within the last four years outrages which we cannot attempt to enumerate have been committed upon American citizens and American property by the authorities of Cuba; any one of which would have justified a recourse to extreme measures on our part. Some few out of those enumerated in the documents just sent to Congress are worth noting here. On the 22d of January, 1850, Charles Peter V. Esnard, an American citizen, was arrested by the Cuban authorities, and incarcerated in the prison of Havana; no charge having ever been advanced against him. In May of the same year, two American vessels, the Georgiana and the Susan Loud, were captured at Contoy by the Spanish General of Marines and brought as prizes into the port of Havana; their crows were imprisoned. On the 25th March. 1851, John Salinero, an American citizen, was arrested by the Spanish authorities, no accusation being made against him. On the 16th August, 1851, the United States steamer Falcon was fired into and boarded by a Spanish manof-war without any excuse or pretext. On the 16th February, 1852, the American schooner Lamartine was fired into by a Spanish vessel. also without assignable motive or pretext. On 3d October, 1852, the Crescent City was driven from Havana, and prohibited from landing her mails on the childish and frivolous pretext that the purser spoke and wrote ill of the Cuban authorities on his visits to New York. In the March following, the Ohio was detained three days at Havana, under an unprecedented and ridiculous plea that she ought to perform quarantine. On the 14th of that month the schooner Manchester was boarded by a Spanish vessel of war, searched, and detained twenty-four hours. without the shadow of any pretext whatever. In February, 1853, and subsequently, the United States mail bags were broken open by the Cuban authorities, many of the seals broken, and the privacy of American correspondence violated. On 5th May of the same year, three American seamen belonging to the American bark Jasper, were arrested on vague suspicions of being concerned in the slave trade, thrust into prison, and subjected to inconceivable indignities and cruelties. In November, Pedro Raices, a naturalized citizen of the United States, was arrested at Havana, no crime being charged against him; was tried and sentenced to a year's transportation. Shortly afterwards another naturalized citizen of the United States, Isidore Richoux, was forced to leave the island of Cuba, no motive being assigned for his expulsion. The notorious case of the Black Warrior completes an imperfect catalogue of the affronts we have suffered at the hands of Spain during the last four years. Now explain or extenuate this narrative as we may, it certainly shows that no Power has ever given any other more frequent or more plausible grounds for an interruption of peaceable intercourse than Spain has given us. On less provocation than this, Russia invaded the Principalities; on far less Great Britain has frequently declared war against France, and seized whatever territory she could lay her hands on. One single affront less grave in its character than any of these induced Lord Palmerston to menace the gov ernment of Greece with total overthrow. In fact, it has been the usage of civilized nations

economize strength while these are trampled under foot. If therefore the United States were to re-

for centuries to consider the duty of avenging

such national injuries as these as one of the

most imperative duties imposed on a govern

ment. Nations, like private individuals, when

endowed with wisdom, have always acted on

the belief that it is sounder policy to risk

something in asserting their rights, than to

solve to make the in uries we h v enu scrated the basis of a hostile movem at against Spain, we cannot see that the civiliz world could blame their conduct. They have ow ver a more recent ground work to g up . Those who read the "message" we h ve mentioned cannot fail to be struck with te fliculty which arose in almost every case in consequence of the impossibility of negotiating directly with the authorities of Cula. At l ast a d zen letters are pullished, in which negotiations are brought to a staffd still by the decl ration of the Captain General that he is acting under orders from Madrid, or by his refusal to treat of political matters with our consul r agent. Our Minister has begged the government of Spain to obviate the recurrence of this difficulty by mpowering the Captain General to settle such cases himself, without referring to the home authorities. This reasonable request, we are told, has been refused. If in reply to this refusal we were to recall our Minister, and suspend the neutrality laws, could the world blame us? Could right minded men censure our conduct? Could history record it as a fault? We cannot think so. There is a party in this country which has

always and will always oppose the pursuance

of anything like a national policy. These are

mostly men who trade in flour, cotton, and stocks; and whose financial standing is such that a panic in Wall street or a monetary crisis such as a war might bring on, would ruin them. These have their organ, the Journal of Commerce, whose pride it has been to uphold the course of the Cuban authorities throughout their career of tyranny and insult, and which is constantly reminding us that we ought rather to submit to any insult or injury than to provoke such powerful nations as England and France. We don't know that merchants are generally good judges of national policy. We are not convinced that their political creed is always free from the influence of their ledger and salesbook. Nor are we quite sure that the position assumed on behalf of this class by the Journal of Commerce is worth refuting. For the benefit of the readers of that anti-American sheet, however, we will venture to say that the dangers of a war with Spain on the subject of Cuba are somewhat exaggerated by the fears of our faint-hearted cotemporary. It is perfectly true that the government of Great Britain and possibly the Emperor of France would object to our obtaining possession of Cuba. But there is a world of difference between objecting to a thing and declaring war to prevent it. Lord John Russell might remonstrate, but he could not, dare not, take open part with Spain. In the first place, the bulk of the British people would not give one shilling to prevent our obtaining Cuba: for, in point of fact, they know well enough that if Cuba were ours, their trade with the island would increase to far greater proportions than it can attain under its present government. Englishmen have no love for Spain; no actual fears from our possession of Cuba. Lord John would find himself in a woful minority in the House of Commons if he proposed a war with the United States to prevent a colony of slave-trading, faithless, degraded Spain from becoming a productive state of the Union. But, in point of fact, Lord John is far too sensible a man to propose anything of the kind. He saw clearly enough at the beginning of the war with Russia that the neutrality of the United States was worth purchasing at the cost of one of the most cherished prerogatives of Great Britain, and abandoned the right of search and the British doctrines concerning neutral ships without our asking for it. Would he have done this, if he was ready to declare war against the United States for a paltry West India island? We should like the Journal of Commerce to tell us, if England should declare war against this country, where she is to get flour to feed her people during the war, and where cotton to keep her manufactories at work? Also, how she is going to suppress the rebellion that would break out at Manchester. Leeds and Paisley, the week after the supplies she is going to contend against a fleet of some two or three hundred privateers and vessels of war that would be scouring the seas under the American flag, within twelve months after the declaration of war, and which would keep the whole French and English navies at work, while Russia contrived to find employment for their armies? But enough. The commerce of England is essential to her national existence. Without peace with the United States, especially while the Russian war lasts, that commerce cannot be carried on. It is our view, therefore, taking into consideration the large share of common sense which the British people possess, that, if we set our minds on taking not only Cuba, but Jamaica also, the most formidable resistance

should meet with would be hard words. The other objections to a bold foreign policy are yet more frivolous. France is bound to England, and cannot move without her. If the latter consents. Louis Napoleon will resign himself to the annexation of the island. Nor need we worry ourselves about privateers, with letters of marque from Spain. England will not fit them out; nor will France; Russia needs them at home; where then are they to come from? Spanish sailors are not used to be very formidable opponents for our crews. And if they were disposed to fight, a proclamation like that issued by President Polk during the Mexican war, would soon put an end to their

valorous ebullitions. On the other hand, the advantages of seizing the present opportunity to settle our outstanding account with Spain, and secure our position on this continent by adding Cuba to our dominions, are notable and conspicuous. If this country have any destiny at all, it is destined to become the leading maritime and commercial nation of the earth. Its maritime ascendancy can never be safe so long as Cuba-the key to the Gulf of Mexico-is in the hands of a foreign power. Its commercial greatness cannot be consummated while a large fertile island within a few miles of our coast belongs to Spain, and is actually used for the purpose of keeping us in check. Moderate conservative men must bear in mind that the moment we lose sight of this practical destiny of ours, the national mind at once reverts to sectional squabbles and internal strife. Those who scoff at the idea of a war with Spain are the very mea who are constantly crying aloud for the dissolution of the Union. We-by no means seeking either to exaggerate the evilof the latter or to disguise the risk of the for mer-hold that a foreign war, even if it bore no good fruit at all, would be better for this country than an internal war about slavery. Those who think with us will regard the Pierce administration as the most worthless government we ever had, if the present opportunity of settling with Spain is lost.

AN ABOLITIONIST CONVENTION IN A CHRISTIAN CHURCH-GARRISON IN THE PULPIT.-The crew of raitors and fanatics led by Garr s n, Philli, s, and sundry women, commenced their orgies in this city ye terday; and during the forenoon they desecrated a fashionable church (the Rev. Mr. Chapin's, in Broadway,) by their unholy ravings. It is very well known that the main points that the Garrison party make are these :- First, that a dissolution of the Union should immediately take place: second, that (in the words of Henry C. Wright, one of their shining lights), "the God of the Christians in this country is the most accursed of demons." The Christian Church, of all denominations, is the great target at which they level all their denunciations; and it is certainly surprising that the trustees of this church should allow their pulpit to be thus foully de-

The tactics of the abolitionists in this matter were excellent. They arranged their programme in direct imitation of those of the religious societies; no business was transacted, and the meeting commenced with prayer and the reading of the scriptures by the "Reverend" Henry J. May. The "Reverend' William Lloyd Garrison occupied the highest seat in the synagogue. By these means a meeting, which would otherwise have passed off without notice, attracted a large audience, including many weak-minded and strong minded women, who, no doubt, imagined that, as the popular pastor of this church is what is called in the cant of socialism, a " progressionist," he would make his appearance among the orators. That crowning shame was, however, reserved, we suppose, for a future period.

Having seduced the people to the church, the fanatics were not slow in completing the work of desecrating the temple. Several of the speakers propounded the usual infidel tenets. and the Bible and Tract Societies were made the butt for the most violent abuse from the lips of a woman named Foster. The good attendance in the forenoon was doubtless in consequence of the popularity of the church, as only a very few persons attended the afternoon meeting, which was held in Hope Chapel.

We presume that all the worshippers in this church are not members of the American Anti-Slavery Society. We presume that they do not agree with the orators of that society in their denunciations of everything that decent people hold to be good and holy. With this view of the subject, we call the attention of the Rev. Mr. Chapin's congregation to the desecration of their edifice by the abolitionists, yesterday. They will see what was said by perusing the HERALD reports. If this sort of thing is to go on, the trustees of this church may as well rent it during the evenings, for the performance of the moral drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," alternated with concerts by negro minstrels. It would be highly amusing and very profitable; and the church is now so far desecrated in the minds of all right-minded men and women, that in the course of the year two or three fancy balls might be given, to the edification of the congregation and the profit of the trustees.

TRIAL OF MAJOR WYSE BY COURT MARTIAL Major Francis O. Wyse, of the Third Artillery, was put upon his trial last Wednesday by a court martial, charged with disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The whole time the court has been in session has been employed in the examination of witnesses, not for the purpose of proving the truth of the first of these charges, which is sufficiently clear, but to establish the fact that the steamship Falcon is unseaworthy, and therefore should not have been engaged for the transportation of troops. The second charge, that Major Wyse has been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, has not been taken up yet by the court, and will not till the first is disposed of.

With regard to the first of these charges, it appears from the testimony that Major Wyse, after he had received orders from General Scott to be prepared to sail with his command for California, on board the Falcon, deman that a board of inspection should examine the vessel and report upon her condition before he could consent to trust himself at sea in her. In compliance with this demand, a Board was appointed by General Scott, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Swords, and Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie, who, after inspecting the vessel, reported that she was not only seaworthy, but that she had ample accommodations for the troops. As this report was not satisfactory to Major Wyse, he appointed a board of his own, who, after examining the vessel, arrived at the conclusion that it was not safe to go to sea in her. Acting on this report, and in defiance of the orders of General Scott, Major Wyse refused to go on board, determined, as he stated in a letter addressed to Colonel S. Cooper, "to bring this question to an 'ssue." The Falcon sailed on the appointed day-the 18th of April-and was forced, in consequence of her defective machinery, after being a few days at sea, to put into Norfolk. This established the fact that she was not a proper vessel to be employed as a transport; but beyond this it proves nothing which would exculpate Major Wyse from the charge of having disobeyed the orders of his superior officer. The first duty of a soldier is obedience to those who are placed in command over him, for upon it depends the efficiency, discipline and government of the army. He should in fact have no will of his own when it conflicts with the orders of his superior, and it is no plea to urge in justification of insubordinate conduct, that such orders, if complied with, would put his life in jeopardy. What, for instance, would be thought of an officer who, when commanded to attack a fort, should refuse to do so on the ground that it was dangerous-that he might be killed Such a man would be guilty of an act of insubordination which, if tolerated, would eventually lead to the utter extinction of all military law and authority. We can see no difference in the act for which Major Wyse is now on trial; he has refused to obey the commands of his superior officer, and thus set an example which, if followed, would be attended with the most pernicious effects. Suppose one of his own men bad been guilty of a similar act of disobedience, would be have tolerated it for an instant; and yet if he acted consistently he could not refuse him the exercise of the same right which he claims for himself.

It is clear then that Major Wyse had no more to do with the character of the vessel than the most humble soldier on board. Of his whole command he was the only one who refused to go in her when ordered, although among his men were the officers who composed his board of inspection. But while this is a matter in which he, in consequence of his position, had no right to act as he did, we regard it as our

duty to arraign before the bar of public opinion those who have unnecessarily placed in imminent danger the lives of several hundred men. In this case the most reckless disregard of human life has been exhibited, and we trust that it is the last of the kind we shall have to record. The public should know by whom the Falcon was engaged, and what were the terms upon which she was employed in the service of our government. Let us have the contract and the names of the parties by whom it was made before the trial closes.

RAMPANT ABOLITION UNMASKED .- When we warn the community that the Seward organs occupy the same position in society as incendiaries who set fire to stores in order to rob them, many of our readers are doubtless inclined to disbelieve the statement. Every now and then, however, a confirmation of its truth comes to light in their own columns, and on the principle that bad men should be unmasked, we think it right to notice such little ebullitions of candor. In speaking of the resistance which, in the opinion of the New York Tribune, ought to be offered to the Nebraska bill, the editor of that sheet delivers himself yesterday of the following sentiment :-

ing sentiment:—
We urge, therefore, unbending determination on the part of the Northern members, hostile to this intolerable outrage, and demand of them in behalf of peace, in behalf of freedom, in behalf of justice and humanity, resistance to the last. Better that confusion should ensue—etter that discord should reign in the nationalcouncils—better that Congress should break up in wild disorder—nay, better that the Capital itself should blaze by the orch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its immates breath its crumbling ruins—than that this periody and wrong should be finally accomplished.

In other woods, the Technologie, proposed to

In other words, the Tribune is prepared to appland the destruction of the capital by fire, and the murder of all its inmates, if by so doing the passage of the Nebraska bill can be prevented. We are not aware what means the Tribune has at its disposal for the accomplishment of these bloodthirsty schemes: but we recommend them to the notice of the doorkeepers of the Capitol. The same thing was tried a couple of centuries ago in England by one Guy Fawkes who, like the Tribune, thought it better that. the houses of Parliament " should blaze by the torch of the incendiary or fall and bury all their inmates beneath their crumbling ruins, than that the perfidy and wrong" of which he complained "should be finally accomplished." But Guy did not blazon his scheme to the world as the Tribune does. They had hard work to make him speak on the rack; the Tribune, racked morally by its revolutionary instincts, blurts out readily enough its incendiary plots.

CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN CONNECTICUT. —It appears that the whigs are divided upon the choice of a United States Senator, the New Haven branch wishing to elect Hon. Roger S. Baldwin, while the Hartford folks are desirous that Hon. James Dixon should represent ham. Francis Gillette is the candidate of the freesoiler. and Charles Chaphman will be voted for by the Maine law men. It is said that Mr. Gillette will be chosen to serve out the term of Hon. Truman Smith, which expires in 1855, and that James Dixon will be elected for the full

SEVERE WEATHER AND DISASTERS AT SEA .-- Among the arrivals during the past two days, several report very severe weather, and having met with large quantities of field ice and numerous icebergs. The ship Grotto, from Havre, arrived on Tuesday, on the 8th ult., when in lat. 42 45, lon. 52 58, while lying to in a gale from north lost foremast, bowsprit, with yards, sails, and rigging attached; also maintop-gallantmast. Nine seamen who were on the foretopsail yard at the time, were thrown overboard, and one of them, Edwin Pritchard, a native of Ireland, was lost; the rest were saved.

The brig Detroit, from Neuvitas, on April 28, in lat. 30 25, lon. 79 20, was struck by lightning, which shivered the fore royalmast to pieces, split fore topsail and fore topgallant yard and head of foremast, and severely stun-

ned one of the men.

The ship Atlantic, from Antwerp, arrived yesterlay orning, reports, April 20, lat. 46 06, lon. 34 36, passed large clipper ship bound west, with loss of tongallant enge, Kenney, from Havre March 29.) Same time saw enge, Kenney, from Havre March 29.) Same time saw two other ships, with less of topaliantmasts and other spars. 20th, lat. 44 25, lon. 44 25, passed four large icebergs. Crossed the Banks in lat. 42 30, and saw large quantities of field ice. Lost during the voyage six passengers, viz.—Christian Milbert, aged nine months; Eva Bennor, 50 years; James Schmidt, three months; Aug. Banman, six months; Caroline Klumback, 14 years; Frederika Banman, six months.

The schooner Edwin, from St. Marys, Ga., on 6th inst., when off Cape Henry, saw a ship with a signal flying at her mizen peek, but could not make it out. The ship was painted black, with painted ports; she fired seven guns, but the Edwin could not get near enough to ascer-

was painted black, with painted ports; she fired sever guns, but the Edwin could not get near enough to ascer tain who she was, or whether she was in distress.

The steamship Illinois sailed from Old Point Comfort for Aspinwall, on Saturday night, with the U. S. troops landed at Norfolk, by the steamer Falcon.

Side Screw Strakers.—A trial trip was made on Lake Erie, on the 5th inst., of a propeller fitted with side screws, and is said to have satisfied all of the success of the new plan.

the new plan.

The ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.—A number of old shipmasters, passengers in the steamship Cleopatra, at Portland from Liverpool, have made a statement that they have never seen such quantities of heavy ice, nor so firm, or of such extent, as during the last few days' passage of that vessel, she sailed a distance of three hundred and sixty miles around the edges of solid ice.

Fire —About half-past one o'clock this morning a fir was discovered in the rear of No. 80 Nassau street it was some time before the firemen could ascertain th

it was some time before the firemen could ascertain the exact position of the fire, consequently it gained considerable headway before the water could be broaden to bear upon it. It was, however, confined to the fleer on which it criminated. Owing to the lateness of the hour, we could not ascertain the amount of damage sustained. True Figureson Programme,—It was supposed yesterday that the Ericsson steamship would be raised from her senken position, but up to sundown they had not accom-plished the job.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Fire—About 10 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a stuble in willow place, near Columbia street, the property of Mesars. Young & Williams, which was totally destroyed, tegether with a wagon and other contents. Isumage about \$500.

Fininge about \$500.

Exhibition of the Brooklyn Hornicultural Society.—
The first renunal exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society commenced yesterday at the Athenaeum, in Atlantic street. A large and choice collection of plants and flowers are on exhibition, which are arranged with great laste about the spacious hall. Many of them are placed there for exhibition merely, and not for competition. The prices for the best specimens produced were awarded last evening by the committee having the matter in charge. The exhibition is to continue till Friday evening, when it will be brought to a close for the season.

Jersey City Intelligence.

Numer of Punic School Children.—The Board of Education having employed persons to ascertain what number of children there are in Jersey City, between five and eighteen years of age, have reported to the Board of Education the number in the different wards to be as follows:—First ward, 903; Second ward, 903; Third ward, 1,675; Fourth ward, 1,305. Total, 4,561—who are admissible to the public schools free of charge.

Hoard of Supervisors.

May 8.—His Honor the Recorder in the character in t

proved.

The Alderman of the Fifteenth ward offered a reaction of inquiry into the unpaid taxes of incorpora companies. Adopted.

THE CLIENTS OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

In answer to a requisition from the Judges of Court of Common Pleas the Committee on County Offered Common Pleas the Committee on County Offered County Offer

made the following report:—
That the Clerk of Common Pleas be paid a ye salary of. \$2.
That the deputy clerk of said court be paid. 1
That the deputy clerk of said court be paid. 1
That the clr k of part first trial term be paid. 1
That the clerk of part second do. do. 1
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That the clr k of part second do. do. 1
The report of the committee was unanimously adop Several small bills were referred to the committees
THE STATE OF THE COUNTY JAI.

The special committee to whom was referred the solution to inquire into the state of the county jail, ported that they have thoroughly examined the mises, and find it as stated in the preamble to resolution, "to be alike disgraceful to the city and volting to humanity." and that they are fully of opithat no repairs or alterations can be made to the built which would at all adapt it to the use and purposes jail. Nothing short of the rebuilding would 'urnish accommittee are of opinion that a much better and recovenient location could be obtained, and where land would not be more valuable than is the propert Eldridge street, where the jail now is. They recommittee of the appointed, whose duty it shall be to make inquiries of the expediency of rebuilding the jail on its present or in some more desirable place, and that they take measures as they may deem expedient to ascertain we another and more desirable is the may be had, and a the cost thereof, and report to this Board at an early Adopted.

COMPENSATION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF MEAL.

Adopted.

COMPENSATION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEAL. The following resolution was offered, and referred to Committee on Annual Taxes:—

That the compensation of the members of the Boa Health be fixed at two dollars each and every methey shall be called upon to attend, and that the C troiler be, and he is hereby, directed to pay them compensation upon the certificate of the Secretar said Board of Health, and to include pay for all meeheld since the first of January, 1854.

The Board adjourned to Monday next, at 4 o'clock

Court Calendar—This Day. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 36, 31, 55, 34 52. 48, 49, 20, 57, 61. COMMON PIEAR—Part First.—Nos. 761, 797 to 890 to 865, 807 to 810.

to 865, 807 to 810.

COMMON PIEAS—Part Second.—Nos. 599, 704, 716, 739, 740, 744, 745, 747, 749, 590, 510, 714, 778, 779.

SUPERIOR COURT.—(Two Branches.)—Nos. 786, 249, 688, 768, 730, 751, 732, 746, 382, 873, 37, 3911, 813, 729, 245, 310, 612, 661, 110, 798, 769, 277, 486, 600, 196, 975, 923, 124, 431, 557, 241.

Stereoscopes of Verusalem, Mount Zion sgars, Catskill, Genesee; Daguerreotypes of Bethi Nauareth, the Mount of Olivos, the Old Arm Chair, an trat s innumerable of distinguished persons may be se ROOT's great free gallery, 253 Broadway, first floor up so Open day and evening. Root's pictures invite the sev scrutiny.

Reese & Co. offer the best Daguerreot; for 12½ and 25 cents complete, in cases. The reports real and the original and only proprietors of the place by subarged bands from it, is all a humbur the pleture and bere were done by the present occup 259 Breadway.

12 1-2 Cent Daguerreotypes.—The Re that Prof. Res & Co., the celebrated 25 cent picture in have not removed from 259 Bradway is a humbug; they removed to their new establishment, 355 Bradway, block above Taylor's. The only and original Prof. Ri CO., 3:5 Broadway.

Albert II. Nicolay holds his regular Se weekly sale of stocks and bonds this day, at 12% o' at the x-crehauts' Exchange. For further particular his advertisement in mother column.

Behind the Age.—It was some Genius West who said he had rather be out of the world tha hind the times; and such is the case emphatically these in this metropolis, who refuse to provide them with one of KNOX'S hats of the spring style. They taken the town by surprise, and his store at No. 128 for street, and under the Prescott House, in Broadway, a resert of all who are judges of elegant tiles. We say man of genius be patronized.

Wide Awake Hats, of a Very Supe quality, at LEES & PORCHERS, Patter's Hete Greenwich street.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring styles, are solving rapidly, at RAFFERTY & LEASK'S, at their ly low prices of SS and \$4; equal to any in the city, can't be heat. No. 67 Chatham, and corner Chatham Fearl errects.

Planos.-T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Phanos.—T. Gilbert & Co. & World's premium planes, with or without the zelean, with frames and circular scales; Horace Waters' planes, wagonal scales and gold strings; Hallet & Co. and justly entitled the reputation of the name); Gilbert's bouder planes; also and retail, at prices low as at the factory. Fine to reat. Second hand planes at great bargains, from \$150. HORACE WATERS' Planes 33 Breads N. B.—To accommodate some purchasers, monthly

"The Fairy Guard" may be a Hoax, the "fairy-like music" produced by T. Gilbert & Co." mium molesn pisnos is one of the most pleasing ros that man can possibly possess himself of. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, 333 Broadw

Now Rendy, an Extensive Assortance well made and superior spring clothing, of the best; relate and rest fashionable styles, at extremely low p Entire satisfaction guaranteed. EDW. T. HACKET. Clothing Emporium, 106 Fulton str

Spring and Summer.—Gentlemen in we of well made and fashionable clothing will fine some at ALFRED MUNROE & CO. S. 44 Broadway alshing goods, also children's clothing in great variety

James Little & Co., Merchant Tailors, 412 Broadway - Ready made clothing, of all kinds, ties and styles, to suit his customers. Give him a cafere purchasing. Gaments made to order at the she notice when required.

Ladies' Dresses accurately fitted and n in the latest style in twenty-four hours' notice at \$250 to \$5 cach. Imported French corrects. NEWM/. No. 755 Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets

Ladies' Travelling Dress Goods.—Leadbe & LEE, 287 Broadway, corner of Leonard streat, are as fan de large at 1 are as fan

Great Bargains from Auction. 20,000 P lace and muslin curtains sold much lower than impo prices; gold berdered and transparent shades, paper ings gift cornices, upholatery, &c. W. O JEN importer and Manufacturer, 456 and 458 Pearl stre

Boots: Boots: Great Bargains, Sciling at cost, closing the business, good boots cheep, and a quantity of patest leather shoes, some as low as \$2 Ao. 30 ann street, between Nassau and Broat TREBELY & CO. Bells! Bells!-Mencely's Celebrated Chu

hectory, steamheat, lecometive, plantation and other contenting on hand and for sale at the foundry in Troy, New York, and also at the at the following in the York. Also, transits, levels, compasses, &c., once the provided construction.

Patent Stone Drill .- A Machine cap of boring a soven inch hole in hard granic, at the of two feet an hour, with a four horse power engine, seen at Mott's quarry, foot of Forty-second street, river, at so'clock each day this week. For further mation, inquire of D. F. WORCESTER, 22 William stroom 22, or of F. L. CUSHMAN, Howard Hotel.

Carpetings, Olleloths, &c., &c.-McGror

English Carpets .- Medallion Carpets a

Wonderful Reduction in Prices of Carr -HIRAM ANDERSON, 59 Bawery, is ceiling Englist vets at 13a, 14a, and 15a; do, tapestry, at 9a, 10a, and beautiful tapestry carpets at 5a, 4a, 5a, 6a, and 7a, cloths at 5a, 4a, 5a, and 6a; English olicloths 8 yards, gold window shades and stair carpets at unparallele